

From the Fayetteville Observer.

A CURIOUS CHAPTER OF POLITICAL HISTORY.

Our readers will recollect that an individual in London, named Smithson, left his estate, a few years ago, amounting to about half a million of dollars, to the United States, in trust, for the purpose of founding a Literary Institution at Washington city. At the suggestion of Gen. Jackson, an agent was appointed to go to London and prosecute the claim to the money. In due time he succeeded, and the question of how the money should be disposed of, came before the last Congress; in the discussion of which Mr. Calhoun opposed the reception of the money, and denied the constitutionality of any act of Congress to establish a University. Among others, he made the following remarkable statements:

"The question whether we have the power to establish a University or not, was a subject of consideration at an early stage of our Government, and President Washington decided that Congress had the power. But the question was voted down, and never revived. And now what would we do? We accept a fund from a foreigner, and would do what we are not authorized to do by the Constitution. We would enlarge our grant of power derived from the States of this Union. I not only regard the measure proposed as unconstitutional, but to me it appears to involve a species of meanness which I cannot describe, a want of dignity wholly unworthy of this Government."

A writer in the National Intelligencer, who adopts the appropriate signature of "Common Sense," traces the history of this subject, and shows that Mr. Calhoun was utterly mistaken in stating that Gen. Washington's proposition was either voted down, or never revived.

He quotes the recommendation from Gen. Washington's Speech to Congress in 1790, and the response of that body, but no action was had. In 1796, he repealed the recommendation, connecting with it the establishment of a Military Academy. At the same time a memorial was presented, by several citizens stating that President Washington had offered a donation of 50 shares of Potomac Stock, which cost 5,000 dollars, sterling, in aid of the object, and requesting to be authorized to receive donations. This was referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. Madison, Mr. Craik and Mr. Goodrich, who reported in favor of the object, but no action was had. Of course it was not "voted down."

The next article on the subject was by Mr. Jefferson, who did not think it constitutional, but recommended an amendment, to make it so. No action was had on this recommendation.

Mr. Madison, in his first message, made an eloquent appeal to Congress on the subject, which was referred to a committee, who reported that though the constitution did not grant such power by any express provision, yet that it resulted from the right of legislation over the District of Columbia. The committee, however, expressed doubts as to the right to appropriate money for such a purpose.

After the war, Mr. Madison again pressed the subject upon Congress, and it was referred to a committee of seven, of whom Mr. Calhoun himself was one! and who reported "a bill for the establishment of a National University," and making an appropriation for the purpose. Mr. Calhoun is presumed to have approved of this bill, as no notice of his dissent is to be found. The bill was not finally acted on by want of time. Again Mr. Madison recommended it, to his last Message, and again a committee reported a bill, which was postponed on motion of the Chairman of the committee, for want of time.

This is a remarkable history, and it is not the less so because Mr. Calhoun has been the uniform advocate of the Military Academy which Congress had no more right to establish than it had to establish any other Literary Institution. And yet Mr. Calhoun claims to be consistent, and to be a stickler for a strict construction of the Constitution!

The following letter has been furnished to the editors of the Philadelphia Pennsylvania:

EXECUTION OF THE PIRATE MARSAUD AT BORDEAUX.

BORDEAUX, MAY 21, 1839.

Captain Marsaud, who murdered the Captain of the ship, and took command of the French ship *Alexandre*, (which vessel was seized at Newport, Rhode Island, some time since, and sent under the command of an officer from an armed French man-of-war to Bordeaux), has been tried, found guilty, and executed at Bordeaux for the above crime. A young man, his friend officer, has also been tried and found guilty, but, on account of his age, has been recommended to mercy. The execution of Marsaud took place three hours after the passing of his sentence. Before his death he made a full confession of all his crimes. He said that seven men were thrown overboard by his order, and that the mate of the ship imploringly begged of him only one half-hour's time in order that he might write to, and take a last farewell of his mother, and offered him (Marsaud) the sum of 20,000 francs for said half hour, but that he unmercifully denied it to him.

It is very much wondered at, in Bordeaux, that it was that the French authorities in the United States experienced so much difficulty from the American magistrates in having such a prisoner given up. It is also stated that four of the piratical crew who had a hand in the above killing and murders are still in the United States, but that all the entreaties of the command of the French man-of-war *Borgere* could not induce the Americans to give them up.

Connecticut U. S. Senator.—The Hartford Courant says that the Hon. Dennis Kimbrey, U. S. Senator, has resigned his office, on account of ill health. It will devolve upon the Legislature, now in session, to fill the vacancy. A Whig, of course, will be elected.



Charlotte:

Thursday, June 6, 1839.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—We learn from the last Lincolnian papers that Gen. B. M. Edney has declared himself a candidate for Congress in opposition to Maj. H. W. Conner. He is a Whig in principle, and we hope the Whigs of this District will unite upon him. We hope the Whigs will learn a lesson from their opponents and support the General, although he may not please in every respect, for it must be evident to all that the Van Buren party will unite on any man rather than a Whig should have a chance to slip in. We do not blame them for this, but we can see no reason why the Whigs should not adopt the same course.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—We have received some returns from the Virginia elections, but not sufficient to state with certainty what the result will be, but we cannot consider the prospect of having a Whig majority in the Legislature a hopeless one. As far as heard from the Whigs and Conservatives have elected 46—the House of Delegates being composed of 134 members it requires only 22 more to give them a majority in that body. To get these according to a statement in the Richmond Whig, they stand a fair chance of electing 33 more. So we see no cause to despair of the "Old Dominion" yet.

The Senate is composed of 32 members—only four elected every year. In the last Senate there were but 10 Whigs—in the next there will be 12 certain and perhaps 13 or 14, there being already an ascertained gain of two, and a probability of gaining 1 or 2 more.

As far as heard from, 4 Whigs, 1 Conservative and 5 Van Buren men have been elected to Congress, viz: H. A. Wise, J. T. Hill, J. M. Botts, C. F. Mercer, (Whigs), James Garland, (Cons.), and J. W. Jones, J. Holliman, F. E. Rives, G. C. Dringwood and L. Banks, (Van Buren).

Mr. Clay in Virginia.—The correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette, writing from Albemarle county, Va., on the subject of the late elections in that neighborhood, says,

"Public sentiment is sweeping in one resistless current in favor of Henry Clay. The minds of prejudice are clearing away, and he is almost universally hailed the man of the People. So great a change on any subject I have never witnessed as that which has taken place with regard to Mr. Clay in this community."

Another Military Hero.—We see it stated that Gov. McNutt, of Mississippi, has arrayed himself in full military dress, gold-laced coat and pantaloons, boots reaching above his knees with long spurs, clapping de bras, and long sword, and in this guise is traversing the State electing for a re-election!

The Queen of England directed Lord Palmerston to send out by the Liverpool a beautiful portrait of Her Majesty, to Col. Wm. L. Stoen, editor of the New York Commercial, as a token of acknowledgment for a copy of his life of Brandt.

Two more items.—A large quantity of Printing paper, the manufacture of this State, was landed here from the Steam Boat *Henrietta*, from Fayetteville, a few days ago destined for Texas.

About 250 bales cotton yarn, and goods, have been shipped from this Port, for the North, within the past ten days—from North Carolina Factories.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

FROM THE CHESAPEAKE GAZETTE.

SILK.

We saw, a few days since, a quantity of most beautiful cocoons, made by worms fed this spring by Capt. Charles Vanderford of our town. They are of snow whiteness, brilliant lustre and very large. Three of those made by worms of the first day's hatching weighed 90 grains, being an average of 30 grains each, flow off. But those from the second and third day's hatching (not gathered when we saw them) are considerably larger. The worms began to spin on the 30th April, 27 days after they were hatched.

Now from the 1st of May, when the feeding of a second set of worms might commence, to the 9th October, beyond which time the morris multicaulis affords tender and succulent leaves, there are 162, or six times 27 days. If, therefore, eggs kept on ice can be made to hatch at any time during summer and autumn, as experience seems to prove, six additional crops of silk might be made by Capt. Vanderford, or seven in all, if he had the eggs and the ice-house, by the 9th of October! provided the worms should always commence spinning in 27 days after hatching; and it has been found that they commence in a shorter time during the heat of summer, than in the cool weather of spring. What Capt. Vanderford could do, any one else could do with the same care. As it requires more hands to attend the worms for the first two or three weeks, than for the remainder of feeding time, some of the hands might then be employed, after the first crop of the season, in gathering and reeling the cocoons. It requires, at most, not over three hands to attend worms enough to make a crop of 100 lbs. of reeled silk. If then these three hands could make seven, or even six crops in a season, it would be 200 lbs. to the hand which at \$5 per hand would be \$1000.

We would advise no one to give up or neglect other business for the purpose of commencing the silk culture, with an expectation of realizing \$1000, or even \$500 to the hand, annually. If the data before us would seem to warrant such an expectation, still the thing has never been done; and it is possible it never may. Our wish is only to induce men to experiment for themselves, and that with proper caution. Many will do it, and the result will teach others as well as themselves what can be done. But do not this facts before the public render it probable that those who enter earliest upon the experiment will be most richly as well as soonest rewarded?

For if the profits may be made as great as is supposed or any thing like it, the rush into the business must, after a time, reduce them.

The expense of making an experiment need not be great. The business ought to be conducted on a small scale at first, by persons unacquainted with it. Otherwise disappointment and failure would most probably be the result of the errors into which they would be likely to fall.

Morus Multicaulis buds for an acre, (say 1500) even at the last spring's prices would cost only \$45. The next spring, they may not cost the third of it. Let every person not satisfied with the income from his present agricultural products, plant a few acres, or one acre, or the half, or fourth, or tenth of an acre in morris multicaulis, and procure a few silk worm eggs of the white mammoth variety, and let him go to work, first on a small scale, and then on a larger, as he gains experience. The expense in this way will be small, and the profit may eventually be great. The present is not the season of the year for planting the multicaulis, but it is a suitable season to look out for the eggs. The worms, the first year, may be fed on the leaves of the native mulberry, if no better can be had.

[A friend informs us that he will have Eggs of the above species of worm for sale. Any one wishing Eggs can be supplied by leaving their orders at this office—the first orders will have precedence. He has also sent us six cocoons spun this spring, which weighed near 200 grains. They can be seen at our office.—Ed. Charlotte Journal.]

On Thursday of last week, the Hon. Thaddeus Betts, of Fairfield county, was chosen by the Legislature of Connecticut, a U. S. Senator for six years, in the place of General Kimberly, resigned.

HARMANUS BLEEKER, Esq.—The appointment of this gentleman as Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at the Hague is at once a source of surprise and satisfaction to his fellow-townsmen of Albany. Mr. Bleeker's high character and varied attainments have long commanded the respect of his numerous friends at home, and will unquestionably add to the credit of his country abroad.—*Albany Daily Ad.*

The Nashville Banner of the 1st ultimo says:—"Ex-President Jackson was in town again, yesterday, walking about the square, apparently in very good health."

A Graceless Editor.—Col. Polk, the V. B. candidate for Governor, has but one speech, and that the editor of the Nashville Banner is publishing, so that people read it long before the Col. can get up with it.

TIMES IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Raymond (Miss.) "Times" of the 3d instant contains about one-eighth of a column of reading matter, the remainder of the paper being completely filled with advertisements of Sheriff's sales.

The Benton (Yazoo, Mi.) paper has come to us for several weeks past entirely full of advertisements of Sheriff's sales.

A Fair Proposition.—The Louisville Journal states that some wag or other has written to Amos Kendall and applied to be appointed Postmaster of that city. He offers, if appointed, to steal all the money which comes into the office, and to share it equally with Amos. As it is hardly probable that any one will exceed this offer, his chance is regarded as good.

A Suggestion.—The administration party occasionally stand in woful need of a convenient man to do its chores without asking questions. The nominee of the party in the Edgecombe district, to oppose Mr. Stanly, having declined to accept the nomination, the Newbern Spectator respectfully suggests that John Branch be sent for.

Mr. Rives, at the late Charlottesville dinner related the following characteristic anecdote: A member of the U. S. Senate, who had cordially concurred with Mr. Rives, in his views, (while freely admitting that Mr. R. in his opposition to the favorite measure of the administration, stood upon the same ground he had before done,) very significantly said, "but that is not the question, Mr. Rives; it is a rule in dancing in my country, when the time turns, you must turn. We have now a new tune and a new partner and yet you will not turn." Mr. Rives said, "he was not of the Jim Crow school of politicians; he could not thus 'turn about and wheel about,' as the presidential piper might direct."—*Farmer's Register.*

Paganini, the great fiddler, it is said, is ill, past recovery. He leaves a fortune estimated at two millions of dollars.

"The Field of blood" at Jerusalem.—At a late soiree of the Dublin College of physicians, a highly interesting paper was read by Dr. Wilde, giving an account of a remarkable tomb discovered at Jerusalem, which he had in person examined; and from the remains found therein he was led to believe it to be the "Aceldama, or Field of Blood," purchased with the 30 pieces of silver returned by Judas to the Jewish priests! The door way of this tomb was of a mixed architecture, the pillars and pediment being Grecian; the floral embellishments on the architrave Hebrew, and the door itself solid stone, hung on horizontal hinges. Inside it was a large chamber hewn out of the solid rock, each having smaller crypts in each of the three sides, in all of which human remains were found. The skulls which he exhibited were of nations who never inhabited that land, therefore "strangers" at Jerusalem at that period. No Jewish remains were found. The skulls belonged to the Mongolian, Ethiopian or the mixed races; two of them on the authority of Dr. Pritchard, were of Turkish origin, one an African, probably a negro of Mozambique. The tomb was accidentally discovered by an Arab of Siloe. The inference Dr. Wilde drew was, that it was the true Potters' Field, being used for the burial of strangers who died in Jerusalem.

New York, May 23.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *Hibernia*, Capt. Cobb, arrived at the Quarantine this morning from Liverpool, having sailed two days later than the steamer *Liverpool*, on the 22d April. The Editors of the New York Daily Express have received their files of Liverpool papers to the 22d, and London dates to Sunday the 21st inclusive. We are indebted to Capt. Cobb for the latest papers.

The Cotton sales reported were of Saturday the 20th, and therefore are one day later. The market remained exceedingly dull, but at no less rates—sales only one thousand bales.

We find but little important news in the papers received.

The debate on the Irish policy of the Government closed on the morning of the 20th April, after a night session. Sir Robert Peel's amendment was lost by a majority of 22.

For the amendment, 296
Against the amendment, 318

This is considered a triumph of the Ministers. The Whig papers say that the vote promises well for the cause of Reform, and is a victory over the Tories.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

On the 19th of April the definite treaty between Belgium and Holland, and the corresponding treaties between those Powers, and the Five Powers represented in Conference, were signed on Friday afternoon. The arrangement in these treaties is substantially the same as that of the 24 articles of 1831, but with such modifications of detail as the lapse of time since that period, and as altered circumstances appeared to require. It is satisfactory to both parties, and there can be no doubt that both Holland and Belgium will derive most important advantages from the re-establishment of peace between them.

To Europe the final settlement of this long pending question is considered a matter of the greatest consequence; for as long as it remained unsettled, it was a source from whence war might at any time have sprung, and the treaties which were signed on Friday will tend, more than any thing which has happened for many years, to secure the continuance of peace in Europe.

FRANCE.

M. Passy was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th, for the year 1839. The condition of things at the latest dates were considered favorable to the King's party, and it was believed a ministry would soon be formed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—April 20.

The Cotton market remains extremely dull, but any less than yesterday's prices, 4d to 4d below those of the previous week, is refused. The sales are only about 1,000 bales, comprising 250 Brazil at 8d to 10d, and the remainder American, at 8d to 9d; all to consumers, in small quantities.

April 22.—The market continues flat, and prices are rather lower to-day. The sales amount to about 2000 bags; consisting of 150 Peruvian, at 9d a bag; 250 Maranhens, 8d to 9d; 150 Surat, 6d to 7d; the remainder American, at 8d to 10d.

April 23.—The sales to-day amount to 600 bags.

Important Decision.—The Chancellor of the State of New York has recently decided that if it is a part of an agreement for the loan of money, that the borrower shall take uncurrent bills at a higher rate than their actual value in cash or current funds, the loan is usurious; that where a loan is secured by the transfer of stock, with a stipulation that the lender shall have the privilege of taking a part thereof in full satisfaction of the loan—the parties, at the time of the agreement, anticipating a great increase in the value of the stock—the transaction is usurious; that whenever the lender stipulates even for the chance of an advantage beyond the legal interest, the contract is usurious, if he is entitled, by the agreement, to have the money lent with the interest thereon, repaid to him at all events.—*Balt. Chron.*

From the Brandon Sentinel.

Destruction of the Real Estate Bank at Decatur.—As our paper went to press, we were informed by a gentleman direct from Decatur, (Mi.) that the Real Estate Bank at that place was set fire to by a mob, and burned, together with all the books and papers. Nothing was saved. He also stated that much excitement prevailed; and it was feared that if the mob was not quelled, they would wreak their vengeance upon the persons and property of the directory.

We learn from the Louisville papers, that the sum of \$4000 has been raised by the young men's society in that city, in aid of the cause of Colonization. This is truly praiseworthy.

The Legislature of Connecticut has divorced a man from his wife on the ground that he was married without his knowledge or consent!

DIED

At the residence of James Johnson, Esq., in the upper end of Mecklenburg County, on the 30th of May, Mr. A. J. WORKE, of Iredell County, in the 37th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence, in York District, S. C., on the 7th of May last, in the 23d year of his age, Mr. RORT HARVEY HARRIS, son of the late James Harris Esq. To do the obituary honors of the deceased is melancholy and painful under any circumstances; 'tis a painful duty to record the demise of the old and decrepit, whose snowy locks are eloquent monitors of the rapid tendency of all mankind to dissolution—to encounter the dread messenger, when the nerves are strong, and disease has "sickled over with the pale cast of thought," when earth's bright dreams have proved naught but paltry visions, and the faith of the gospel is portraying in rain-

bow hutes the joys of that world towards which all the earth are rapidly tending—'tis even then painful to announce the departure of a friend or neighbor.

But when that picture is fearfully colored, when youth is the prey, when the glowing anticipations of long life are disappointed, the golden bowl suddenly and prematurely broken, and a dear young friend is summoned to encounter the formidable adversary, "to walk thro' the valley and shadow of death" in early youth, with the timidity attendant upon premature age, oh! then the picture has a fearful interest! 'Tis then that language is beggared—'tis then beyond the power of the pen to do justice to the occasion. Such are the circumstances connected with him whose obituary we would present to the world. Young, and timid, as a flower just unfolding its brightness is blighted with an untimely frost, so he blossomed but to be the sport of the "fall destroyer!" He has left many friends and relations to grieve that grace, gaiety, and youth, are not a protection against the last enemy. R.

Also, departed this life on the 9th of May last, at her residence in York District, S. C., Mrs. JANE HARRIS, in the 59th year of her age, and consort of the late James Harris, Esq. She left two children to deplore her loss, as well as a large circle of acquaintances, who will long cherish her memory, and water with their tears, the grave of the affectionate and tender mother, and beloved friend, while they trust she reposes in the bosom of the God she never failed to worship. Communicated.

Runaway

FROM the Subscriber, a short time since, a bound colored boy by the name of Abden M'Alpin, about 19 or 20 years of age. All persons are forwarded harboring or employing said boy as the law will be enforced against any one who may do so. Any person giving me information shall receive my thanks. SAM COMB.

June 1, 1839.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE American Museum of Literature and the Arts will combine the solidity of a review with the lighter miscellany of a magazine; besides impartial reviews of important works, and short notices of minor literary productions by the editors, it will embrace essays, tales, histories, poetry, literary and scientific intelligence, and translations from standard and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Magazine will also contain a series of reviews of such writers as have by their talents shed lustre upon American literature. These reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors, engraved on steel by the best artists. The work will be beautifully printed, with new type, upon fine paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 200 pages each.

Agencies will be established in the principal cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work free of postage. As the Museum is printed on a medium and a half sheet, the highest postage that can be charged to any part of the country, for one year, will be \$1.50. Persons desirous of acting as agents will apply post paid. Terms \$5 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first number—five copies \$20.

NATHAN C. BROOKS,
J. E. SNODGRASS,
Editors and Proprietors, Baltimore.

Editors favorable to the cause of literature, and desirous of an exchange, will please copy the above.

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.

ED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other complaints. Marsh miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a permanent cure of Fever and Ague, though to relieve the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTER have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a POSITIVE AND RADICAL CURE of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. MOFFAT that the LIFE MEDICINES are the only medicines that will THOROUGHLY effect a removal of the most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older states, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last to sink, under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the FEVER AND AGUE. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado becomes a desert, and the word of promise, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. MOFFAT would say—"Try the LIFE MEDICINES, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

FEVER AND AGUE is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combated at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the invader. The LIFE MEDICINES, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the Good SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All paid letters will receive immediate attention. Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The LIFE MEDICINES may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters, or box of Pills.